

IC 33-23-5

Chapter 5. Magistrates

IC 33-23-5-1

Application of chapter

Sec. 1. This chapter applies to a court expressly authorized by statute to appoint a full-time magistrate.

As added by P.L.98-2004, SEC.2.

IC 33-23-5-2

Qualifications

Sec. 2. A magistrate must be admitted to the practice of law in Indiana.

As added by P.L.98-2004, SEC.2.

IC 33-23-5-3

Restriction on practice of law

Sec. 3. A magistrate may not engage in the practice of law while holding the office of magistrate.

As added by P.L.98-2004, SEC.2.

IC 33-23-5-4

Confidentiality of applicant files

Sec. 4. The files of applicants for appointment as a magistrate, including the names of applicants, are confidential as provided in IC 5-14-3-4(b)(8).

As added by P.L.98-2004, SEC.2.

IC 33-23-5-5

Powers of magistrate

Sec. 5. A magistrate may do any of the following:

- (1) Administer an oath or affirmation required by law.
- (2) Solemnize a marriage.
- (3) Take and certify an affidavit or deposition.
- (4) Order that a subpoena be issued in a matter pending before the court.
- (5) Compel the attendance of a witness.
- (6) Punish contempt.
- (7) Issue a warrant.
- (8) Set bail.
- (9) Enforce court rules.
- (10) Conduct a preliminary, an initial, an omnibus, or other pretrial hearing.
- (11) Conduct an evidentiary hearing or trial.
- (12) Receive a jury's verdict.
- (13) Verify a certificate for the authentication of records of a proceeding conducted by the magistrate.
- (14) Enter a final order, conduct a sentencing hearing, and impose a sentence on a person convicted of a criminal offense as described in section 9 of this chapter.

As added by P.L.98-2004, SEC.2.

IC 33-23-5-6

Service as judge pro tempore or special judge

Sec. 6. A magistrate may serve as a judge pro tempore or as a special judge of the court. A magistrate is not entitled to additional compensation for service under this section.

As added by P.L.98-2004, SEC.2.

IC 33-23-5-7

Administrative duties

Sec. 7. The court may assign a magistrate administrative duties that are consistent with this chapter.

As added by P.L.98-2004, SEC.2.

IC 33-23-5-8

Judicial mandate; final appealable order

Sec. 8. Except as provided under section 9(b) of this chapter, a magistrate:

- (1) does not have the power of judicial mandate; and
- (2) may not enter a final appealable order unless sitting as a judge pro tempore or a special judge.

As added by P.L.98-2004, SEC.2.

IC 33-23-5-9

Findings; final orders; sentencing hearing; sentencing

Sec. 9. (a) Except as provided under subsection (b), a magistrate shall report findings in an evidentiary hearing, a trial, or a jury's verdict to the court. The court shall enter the final order.

(b) If a magistrate presides at a criminal trial, the magistrate may do the following:

- (1) Enter a final order.
- (2) Conduct a sentencing hearing.
- (3) Impose a sentence on a person convicted of a criminal offense.

As added by P.L.98-2004, SEC.2.

IC 33-23-5-10

Salary

Sec. 10. A magistrate is entitled to an annual salary equal to eighty percent (80%) of the salary of a judge under IC 33-38-5-6.

As added by P.L.98-2004, SEC.2.

IC 33-23-5-11

Source of salary

Sec. 11. Except as provided in section 12 of this chapter, the state shall pay the salary of a magistrate. A county located in the circuit that the magistrate serves may supplement the magistrate's salary.

As added by P.L.98-2004, SEC.2.

IC 33-23-5-12**Juvenile court magistrate salary**

Sec. 12. The salary of a magistrate appointed under IC 31-31-3-2 shall be paid in accordance with IC 33-38-5-7.

As added by P.L.98-2004, SEC.2.

IC 33-23-5-13**Participation in retirement systems**

Sec. 13. A magistrate may:

- (1) participate in the public employees' retirement fund as provided in IC 5-10.3; or
- (2) elect to remain in the judges' retirement system under IC 33-38 if the magistrate had previously participated in the system.

As added by P.L.98-2004, SEC.2.